THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED SVERT DAT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Drunken Senators.

From the Independent, Nascitur, non fit, is as true of the members of the upper house of the British Parliament as it is of poets. The peers of Great Britain are born legislators. Now and then one is made, it is true; but not until he has first given evidence of his having also been born for the station. It sometimes happens, too, that there are foolish peers and worthless peers; but then, noblesse oblige, and the fools and knaves do not find it convenient to attempt to exercise their inherited function as legislators. The House of Lords is always eminently decorous and dignified, let it be what else it may. Its members well understand that, if they did not maintain their dignity, their order would not long be maintained. Our national Senate is modelled on the House of Lords, except that its members are not hereditary, nor elected for life; but they are chosen by the highest legislative authorities of the States, their terms of office are three times longer than those of the members of the lower House, and they are as far removed from popular influences as may be possible in a representative government. If dignity of character and decorous department can be looked for anywhere, surely it ought to be in the Senate of the United States. It is the last place in the whole world where common drunkards and boisterous ruffians should be found or tolerated. The Senate is very properly made the sole judge of the fitness of its members to seats in its body. They may deny admission to whom they please and expel whom they please; and therefore the Senate is responsible for the conduct of its members. If they permit their chamber to be polluted by the presence of habitual drunkards and ruffians, who obstruct the public business and endanger the safety of the nation, they are to be held responsible to the nation, and must be regarded as particeps criminis. In the high and palmy days of the Democratic party, when Polk was President and the slaveocracy had things all their own way, the State of Indiana chose to be represented in the Senate by a drunken ruffian, whose habits were a disgrace to civilization. The dominant party had no desire to expel him, and the other had no power. At the end of his term, Mr. Polk sent him to represent us at the Court of Berlin, where his conduct was so outrageously wile and indecent that he had to be recalled. He returned to Indiana; where, soon after, he murdered his brother-in law in a drunken brawl. It used to be said of this disgraceful wretch, by way of extenuation, as is usually said in other similar cases, that he was "a good fellow when he was sober;" and since he killed his brother-in-law we have seen reports of his reformation. We hope the reports are true; but; if the Senate had done its duty and expelled him when it could, that act might have not only sobered him and prevented the mischief which he afterwards was guilty of, but have prevented other Senators from disgracing the Senate Chamber by coming into it in a state of intoxication. It might, also, have saved us from the terrible disgrace which afterwards befell us when the President of that august body, the newly chosen Vice-President of the United States, appeared in his place to take his oath of office in a state of maudlin intoxication. During the past five years the Senate has been daily disgraced by the presence of two drunken members, whom no Senator had the moral courage to move the expulsion of. In the case of one of these Senators, whose term has just expired, it has been alleged that he

"Wad brak the very hearts of stanes." and the weakness of Senators might be overbalanced by their feelings as men. But there was another sad example before them—a daily disgrace and a daily nuisance, as obtrusively drunken as a Toodles-whose outrage ought not to have been tolerated for an hour:-Saulsbury, of Delaware, who was re-elected at the end of his term, as if on purpose to defy and insult the Senate. At last Mr. Sumner, the most courageous man in the Senate, had the courage to move the expulsion of this drunken Senator; but his resolution has not been acted upon, in deference, it is said, to Mr. Saulsbury's wife, and a promise that he would resign. But he should not be permitted to resign. The character of the Senate is likely to undergo a great change before long, by the introduction of some rough elements. The gentlemen from Russian-America, the gentlemen from New Mexico, and the gentlemen from Lower California, to say nothing of the returning members from Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi, will be likely to unsettle the decorous habits which have heretofore characterized the upper house of our national legislature. It behoves the Senate, therefore, while it has the power, to establish some safe precedent by which its decorum and dignity may be hereafter insured. Let it be understood, when a member comes to his desk intoxicated, that his expulsion will immedidistely follow, and there will be no more drunken Senators.

was permitted to remain out of regard to his

amiable wife and daughter, whose presence

in the galleries, watching with anxious eyes

the husband and father, touched the sympa-

thies of Senators. "Wives and weans," as

Burns says,

Women's Opinion of Themselves. From the Independent.

An unprecedented activity of the public mind has lately arisen on the subject of Woman's work, wages, and franchise.

On our editorial table, at this moment, lie forty manuscripts-and many of them very able and interesting-all treating of these great questions, and all written by women. Some of these are replies to our esteemed contributor, Professor Tayler Lewis; which, out of compassion for that gentleman, we withhold from the public eye. Others are expressions of thanks to this journal for its advocacy of woman's suffrage; which, of course, our modesty forbids us to print. Others fly, like many arrows, to various

Let us give specimens of the thoughts of

these thinkers. Marian Martin calls special attention to the fact that in some of the States "the law decides that a married woman cannot, by will, devise lands to her husband, because she is supposed to be under his coercion; therefore, the law takes no cognizance of deeds executed while in subjection to her husband: a most humiliating position for a woman-the law acting upon the assumption that she shall submit both to the tyranny of her husband and the tyranny of the law."

Mrs. Jessie M. House, of Chicago, says :-"The great field of labor which I would have into a recognition of the political equality of

opened to, and made honorable for women, s the labor of the honsehold. It is a wellknown fact that, while it is perfectly respectable for men to work for men, and for women to work in men's stores and offices, yet for woman to enter the homes of these same men and work for their wives is to degrade herself. Instead of being an honored assistant, she

thereby becomes a servant—nothing more."

In a somewhat similar vein, "S. S." says:-The American women have become such slaves to the Irish that we think we can hardly breathe without them; and certainly some of us know from experience that we can hardly breathe with them!

Mrs. Erastus Blakeslee, of Plymouth, Conn., says :- "O fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, do not prate to those you love about being

ives ; teach them to be true and noble women. Mrs. R. S. Bates, of Kansas, writes:-"I have always believed that women had a right to vote; but I always thought it a question for the far-off future, until the death of my husband in the war left me to join the legion of those who (in the phrase of Professor Lewis) have taken a 'very unnatural departure from domesticity.

Grace Ashwood says:-"I know of several highly educated women who, by force of cir-cumstances, are dressmakers; yet they do not feel degraded by their employment." (Which is because they are sensible women.)

"Brown," of Aurora, Ill. (but whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss Brown we know not), informs us that she (or he) knows of a woman who cleared fifteen thousand dollars in one year as an agent for the sale of popular books.

A correspondent to us writing from Nuremburg, Bayaria, mentions that "women in Southern Germany have access to many methods of making a livelihood to which American woman are as yet strangers." "E. A. E." says to her sisterhood :- "You

are not to be unmindful of personal comeliness. Every day you are to be as 'clean as a bride.' You are not to suffer the stain of sin upon your soul, of ignorance and error upon your mind, or of filth upon your person or garments. It is your duty to be as beautiful in person as, with the form and features God has given you, it is possible to be."

A factory girl complains that manual labor is looked upon by many educated women as degrading; but adds, justly, "work and education ought to go hand in hand in the American republic.

"H. M.," writing from Washington, says:-'To equalize the pay of the male and the female clerks in Washington would have an effect to better the condition of working women all over the country."

A correspondent at Lima, New York, inorms us in glowing terms that Genessee College, at that place—an institution open, as all schools and colleges ought to be, on equal terms to both sexes—has had great success in this experiment ever since the adoption of the plan in 1849. "We owe it to the cause of universal education," says this writer, "to state that the presence of females in our classes has ever exercised a very marked influence on the young men, constituting an efficient agency in their culture, and counteracting the coarseness and boorishness into which young men are prone to fall during a quadrennium of separation from the refining influences of home. Contrary to all the à priori reasoning of monkish philosophers, the discipline of the college is not embarrassed, but greatly promoted, by the intermingling of the sexes in the same lecture-room. Experience demonstrates that three or four ladies in a recitationroom are better than so many paid proctors to promote good order. We no longer wonder that the righteous souls of college presidents are vexed with the ungodly deeds of young men, for years secluded from female society, in manifest violation of the law of the Creator, who places sons and daughters in the same family, to secure the symmetrical moral de-

velopment of both." Helen Downs, of Hartford, Conn., makes a igorous protest against the use of the phrase Universal Suffrage," until it shall cover the suffrage of women as well as of men.

"H. U.," of Chautauqua, N. Y., mentions the following incident:-"I once had a classmate, passionately fond of books, to whom a library would have been like a gift from the gods; and another whose passion was chemistry and natural philosophy, and her highest ambition the possession of a laboratory and its apparatus. Yet both have been able to earn only a scanty livelihood, and library and laboratory exist only in dream-land. The gentlemen of the class, however, with less ability, with less purity of life and earnestness of purpose, have risen to positions of affluence, which the former can never hope to attain."

Sarah R. Plummer, Washington, D. C., says that the majority of poor girls must either get married or else work at starvation

"A Woman in Behalf of Women" has sent us two essays, giving reasons why her sisters should have the ballot; and cogent reasons they are, and altgether unanswerable.

A lady writing from Kansas murmurs at the scanty pittance eked out to female school teachers, "even in cases of first-class ability and aptitude."

"E. S. T." discusses "Women's Dress," and says that whenever a woman goes on a picnic her dress is generally so ill-suited to the occasion that "she loses at least one-third of her time in disengaging herself from roots and brambles, in which she is perpetually caught as in a trap." This writer puts to us the following question :- "Mr. Editor (this strictly between ourselves), will you impart to the writer in confidence, why gentlemen are so peculiarly sensitive on the subject of ladies' costume?" To which we respectfully reply that, on the subject of ladies' costume, gentlemen are generally less sensitive (and generally more sensible) than ladies themselves.

An anonymous correspondent writes :- "If exercising the right of suffrage, is in itself, the best school for man's political education, so

will it be for woman's." "H. M.," of the District of Columbia, holds that "the right of self-government belongs squally to all men and all women;" and she adds:-"It is in vain to attempt to elevate the sex by establishing female schools or colleges or gymnasiums; by inventing new styles of dress for women; or by any reforms that do not reach the root of the evil. The only effiient remedy is the ballot.'

Now we have mentioned these manuscripts, and given these glimpses at their contents, to show how wide-spread is the spirit of inquiry on the subject of woman's industrial and

political relations to society. It is generally said that as soon as women ask for the elective franchise they will get it. indoubtedly this is true. Hitherto women have not generally asked for it. Nor do a majority of women ask for it now. Nevertheless, the number who, both in England and America, are opening their eyes to the impor-tance of an improved political status for their sex is daily increasing. We have repeatedly said in these columns that the next great public question in this country is the question of woman's enfranchisement. All the signs of the times point to an approaching national discussion of this subject. Already some of the States are changing their Constitutions

the sexes. The cause needs first a fair hearing, then a disentanglement from past prejudices, and then it will win a speedy victory.

The Reconstruction Act in Georgia. From the Times,

Although General Pope's Intimation to the Governor of Georgia wears an arbitrary aspect, and reveals one of the unpleasant characteristics of military government, it can scarcely be deemed unwarranted or unjust. Governor Jenkins has publicly exerted his official influence in opposition to the law. In his official capacity he has raised the issue of its constitutionality, and has advised the citizens of his State to disregard its requirements. Besides invoking the interference of the Supreme Court, he has counselled indifference to the law, whatever be the judicial decision in the case, alleging his preference for any course that would practically nullify the act, and necessitate the continuance of military rule.

We said the other day, commenting upon the proceedings of Governor Jenkins and other Southern officials who share his views, that they have misinterpreted the leniency of General Pope's administration of affairs. Of this fact, probably, they are now convinced. For the terms of the General's communication to the Governor sets forth very plainly the relation which the executive officers of a Southern State hold to the Military law. They are, as he says, simply provisional, exercising their authority only by sufferance, and with special reference to the work to be performed. In other words, the law has permitted them to retain their positions in order that, by becoming its agents, they may prevent needless disturbance of the local machinery of government. To use these positions, then, to defeat the law and postpone the business of reconstruction, is to abuse the forbearance of Congress and challenge the action of the Commanding General. His obligation is to apply the law which they are endeavoring to evade or annul. And he must either arrest their efforts or permit his own to be challenged in a manner prejudicial to his influence. His warning to Governor Jenkins therefore became a necessity, unless he were prepared silently to see obstacles created in the line of his duty. If he is, as the law declares, master of the situation, with specific ends to accomplish, he must be prepared to remove provisional officers who fail to accept the law or to respect its obvious intent.

General Sheridan, in the exercise of his discretion, removed the Rebel functionaries of Louisiana; and it will be not less incumbent on General Pope to remove the Executive of Georgia if that officer pervert his provisional power for purposes antagonistic to reconstruction. The right so to act cannot be questioned under the law, and we have the admissions of a local journal in the interest of the Governor that the notification given by the General is 'wise and considerate." Its moderation should not be misconstrued, as the forbearance which

preceded it evidently has been.

The case is adduced by the Express as proof that military government under the Reconstruction law allows "neither official freedom of speech, nor of the press, nor the right of petition, nor any manly act of opposition to a despotic law.'' Nothing of the sort is proved. "Official freedom of speech" is indeed circumscribed by the terms of Gen. Pope's letter to Gov. Jenkins, but not in a sense that implies harshness or despotism. Rightly or wrongly, the Governor as a "provisional" officer is subordinate to the Commanding General, and the latter is certainly not guilty of tyranny when he reminds the Governor that he must abstain from opposition to the law unless he be content to play the rôle of private citizen, in which capacity he may ezercise "freedom of speech" without molestation. As for the rest, the assertion of the Express is wholly at variance with fact. There has been no attempt on the part of Gen. Pepe, or any other district commander, to fetter the Press, or deny the right of petition, or to meddle with any other peaceful form of opposition to the legislation of Congress. The widest latitude of discussion has been afforded to both press and people, as might be easily shown by a reference to our Southern ex-changes. A denial of the right of a "provisional" official to abuse his opportunities, ought not to be confounded with the right of private citizens to the freest expression of opinion on political subjects. The latter has

throughout the South. In truth, the only really arbitrary acts of which we have heard in connection with the administration of the Reconstruction law have occurred in South Carolina, where General Sickles has decreed certain restraints upon the privileges of creditors as against debtors. That act might seem to challenge criticism, because it affects very seriously private rights. But of this phase of tyranny we find no complaints among the people whom it most concerns. On the contrary, they applaud it as a wise and merciful interposition to stay the desolation of poverty. To them, at any rate, General Sickles' most despotic act conveys the idea of mercy.

been scrupulously respected in Georgia and

The Approaching European War-Revo-lutions Impending. From the Herald.

In another column will be found our latest cable despatches relating to affairs in Europe. The situation no longer hangs on the long prominent Eastern question. That question, though to all appearance as far from being settled and demanding solution loudly as ever, has yielded first place to that other and more stirring question now pending between France and Prussia. Our latest news, it must be admitted, does not encourage the hope that peace is to be maintained. Prussia has replied to the proposals made by the other great powers,

and has reiterated her determination not to evacuate the fortress of Luxembourg. The excitement in consequence has increased, and war is considered all but certain. Little sparks can kindle great fires; and it appears as if the little spark of Luxembourg were destimed to set Europe ablaze. We had hoped, for a time, that the voice of

reason might prevail, and that war might be averted; but if we are to yield to the evidence now before us, that hope must be abandoned It might have been possible to leave the Grand Duchy and Fortress of Luxembourg in the hands of the King of Holland as before, only proclaiming them neutral. Such an arrange ment, while it would have satisfied France could not materially have injured Prussia It is now, however, no longer to be thought Prussia has set herself up as the defender of Germany, and, in the name of Germany and the German people, refuses to retire from a fortress which she declares to be German property. The question as between the two powers is thus reduced to the narrowest possible limits. Prussia will not yield. France

must yield or fight. Which of the two courses is France likely to adopt? Will she tamely submit, or will she draw the sword? No one who underatands the temper and present feeling of the French people can have any difficulty as to

the answer which ought to be given to this alternative. If Bismark remains obstinate, France will and must fight. There are, doubtless, many and weighty reasons why Napo-leon should not wish, just at present, to undertake the responsibility and to encounter the risks of war. Another time certainly might be more convenient; and we may rest assured that war will not be proclaimed until the arts of diplomacy have been fairly and fully tried. But Napoleon has never been in the habit of consulting mere convenience when his own honor and the honor of France has been at stake. Directly, therefore, it becomes manifest that dishonor is inseparable from delay, he will 'let slip the dogs of war.' Nor will it be possible for him to do otherwise, even if he were willing. The blood of France is up. There is nothing of which a Frenchman is so proud as of the position which his country occupies among the nations of the earth. There is nothing which he so much dreads as that that proud position should be lost. On more than one occasion recently the French people have tasted the bitterness of humiliation. Prussia herself has already touched them on the sore and sensitive part. They have borne it, it is true, but they have borne it with impatience, and have never ceased to long for their opportunity. If, therefore, Napoleon, vielding to an extreme desire to preserve peace were to remain passive under this fresh insult a supposition in the last degree unlikely -their pent-up feeling of indignation would prove too much even for his restraining influence; they would burst, and, like a fierce torrent, would cast him aside or hurry him helplessly along with them. If, on the other hand, he flings himself on the people and asks their support, they will leap in obedience to his summons; all that is loveliest and noblest and best in the land will be consecrated to the cause: the stirring strains of the old Marseil laise will resound throughout all her borders. and France will be aroused as she has not been roused since those memorable days of the first republic, when she rose as one man and drove the invader from her soil. In this one thing Frenchmen of every class and of all shades of opinion will unite; and, if the Emperor will out himself at their head, he will broaden the foundations of his throne, and strengthen the hopes of his dynasty. Of this no one is more fully aware than the Emperor himself. It is impossible, therefore, to doubt the course he will follow.

Should war be proclaimed, it is impossible to predict what disastrous consequences may ollow, or where or how it may end. The French iron-clads for certain will sweep the dag of Prussia from the sea. They will blockade her ports both in the Baltic Sea and German Ocean, and carry death and destruction along her entire seaboard. The blockade will be all but certain to beget serious difficulties with England, who will strive to make capital out of this war, as she has made out of so many others; and in a naval warfare of unparalleled magnitude the value of iron-clads will be permanently settled. Whether France or Prussia shall be ultimately victorious is a question of minor importance, in comparison with the other and more momentous questions to which it is certain the war will give birth. War is little likely to confine itself to France and Prussia. The contagion will spread. The hands of rulers being tied, democracy may awake to newness of life and sweep torrent-like over Europe, involving thrones and dynasties in general ruin. We shall not regret the chaos f a better and nobler Europe emerge from its

The Surratt Mystery.

From the Tribune. A despatch from Washington to the Herald

"It is the opinion of persons high in authority and influence here, that the trial of John H. Surratt will be ultimately abandoned. The impression is that there is a general conviction prevailing in official quarters that the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt was not guilty of the crime for which she was executed, and that the trial of her son would only result in more clearly establishing that fact. Such a development, of course, would not be relished by the Adminis-tration and others concerned in the trial and condemnation of the mother. There is another cause, however, not very creditable, assigned why the President would not wish the trial to occur; but, as it would cast a deep slur upon the reputation of one who lately has not been sleep-ing on a bed of roses, I refrain from giving it publicity. It might only be creating another sensation, and, perhaps, without firstification, for the gratification of scandal-mongers. However this may be, it is not believed that the evidence in possession of the Government will warrant the trial of John H. Surratt." -We think it time to say that the many

mysteries surrounding this Surratt case should cease. Since the assassination of President Lincoln we have had endless surmises, and makeshifts, and tricks, in reference to the crime and those accused. In the first place, we had the Government proclamations accusing Davis, and Sanders, and Thompson of the assassination. Then we had the trials, in which these persons were solemnly arraigned as participants in that crime. There are few things that our children will less care to read than that self-same trial, with its wayward and rude justice. Then came the swift execution of Mrs. Surratt, although Payne, an assassin by his own confession, asserted her innocence. We had the escape of Surratthis wanderings under Government espionagethe fact that it was known where he was no effort made to arrest him until Mr. Boutwell, speaking the public opinion of the nation, compelled his arrest. We have also had the imprisonment of Davis as an assassin-if there is any value in the judgment of the Commission that tried Payne and his companions. His continued imprisonment without trial, or the pretense of a trial, is in itself a mystery and a shame. Then came General Butler's famous speech showing that the diary of Booth had been suppressed on the conspiracy trial, and the leclaration of a great lawyer that Mrs. Surratt had been innocently hanged. Immediately came an announcement that the War Department would print the Booth diary so soon as something or other occurred. Well-time enough has passed for twenty things to happen, and nothing is heard of the Booth diary Finally, we have the most provoking delays about the trial of Surratt, with an announce ment that he is not to be tried because the trial might establish the fact that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty at all!

It is time that this juggling should cease; and especially as the Surratt case is only a part of the juggling that has been permitted since the death of Mr. Lincoln. That tragedy is one of the most mysterious in the annals of crime. There is something hidden that we crave to know. What it is we cannot say: but the records of the trial, the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis, and especially the shuffling of the Government, compel distrust and suspicion. Why has not Booth's diary been published? Why is George N. San-ders not demanded from the British Government, if the Administration really believes he was a partner in the crime of Booth? Why is not Davis either punished or released? And why is not John H. Surratt, against whom, at least, all the evidence we have points unerringly, brought to justice?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

Notice to Dealers in Petroleum.

NOTICE is hereby given to all DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and all others who store or keep for sale PETROLEUM, or any of its products, within the limits of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, that they must forthwith obtain a LICENSE from the MAYOR (if they have not already done so) in accordance with the requirements of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY of the State of Pennsylvania, approved March 2, 1865, cutitled "An Act for the better security of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA from dangers lucident to the refining or improper and negligent storage of PETRO-LEUM, BENZINE, BENZOLE, or NAPTHA."

APPLICATIONS for LICENSES to be made to WILLIAM C. HAINES or J. HUTCHINSON KAY, MAYOR'S CLERKS.

By order of the Mayor.

ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty;six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limitatherein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises, By order of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,

4 6t f HON, SCHUYLER COLFAX'S LEC

TURE, "ACROSS THE CONTINENT," in aid of the Monument Fund, will be delivered on TUFEDAY EVENING, May 7, at NaTIONAL HALL. Governor Geary will preside, Tickets Fifty Cents, for sale at the Hall and the usual places, Tickets, which were sold for March 28, will be received.

4 25thsta5t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 50th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGEB,

41514t Recording Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAM.
WAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1897.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1807.
By resolution of the Board of Directors,
4 23 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1807.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 f. M. of the same day.

4 20 14t

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.

The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.

4 10 tuthstml M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE-OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE-MENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUE-SDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M. 4 II the stutor

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILLADELPHIA. March IR, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,009). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirons of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
5 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- AT A

Meeting of the Directors of the Cambria Iron Company, helo on April 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of State tax, on the Capital Stock thereof, was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT STREET, on and after the 1st of May proximo, to Stockholders of record at the close of this day, or their legal representatives,

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1867. 4 20 stumber

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restored grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD WAY, N. Y.

55 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for Election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, at No. 129 S. PRONT Street, at 4P. M. 42471

SIMON POEY, Secretary.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

"Night Blooming Cercus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus,"

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cercus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which Manutactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON 8-TAKE NO OTHER.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meria at all hours

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH No. 904 WALNUT St.,

friends, that in consequence of her Constantly Increasing Business, She, has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS. To this end, and AT GREAT COST. She has entirely

REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND RE-AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 904 WALNUT STREET, In every part.

A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM

MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS, UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY. Has been fitted up in a style REGARDLESS OF COST.

THE COMPORT OF CUSTOMERS, and enable her to display advantag THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS Vbich she begs to state, will this sea SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS,

She having added such

PECULIARIFACILITIES. To those already possessed, as to enable her to pernally select only SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS,

HATN, ETC., As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to

ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES

RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE, Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable fea-THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT. Especially set apart for the sale of COLLARS, JET JEWELRY, SCARFS, ETC. ETC. ETC. HANDK'FS.

This Department will be under the especial superintendence and direction of MR. M. MYERS, (Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit MLLE, KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,

Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at MORE MODERATE RATES than they can be had elsewhere in the city, THE MOURNING DEPOT. heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mile, Keogh, will also this season be GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSUR-

by any similar establishment in the Union, ALL THE LATEST STYLES will be received and offered on the arrival of EVERY STEAMER,

MLLE. KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT Street. 4 11 thstu 3m 107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE. FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting or NIRAW BONNEYS AND MATS, the latest hapes and styles.

EIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the
est assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualich Flowers, a superb assortment in the lates Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 30 FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH. P. S. No trouble to show goods.

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS. ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

49 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY. No. 726 CHESNUT STREET. We open to-day a full and splendidly as-sorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET EIBBONS,
TRIMBING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.
Please give us a call.
Country orders promptly and accurately attended to,
WEYL & ROSENBELM,
\$29 im
No. 726 GHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS.

AT NO. 994 WALNUT STREET. MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON. NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-

NERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles, Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7152

